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**GIFT OF**

*Dr. Jastrow, Jr.*



# American Notes in Munich.

## Published daily.

### American activity in Munich.

We Americans in Munich, desirous of aiding any needy compatriots, and, particularly, of aiding the German people in their care of the wounded, have already subscribed over 44 000 Mks., of which much the greater part will be needed for Red Cross work. Some 25 000 Mks. of this sum was subscribed at a great meeting of American men at the Bayerischer Hof on August 7th, 850 Mks. on the succeeding Sunday at the American church, and the remainder since.

We expect to aid in the work of relief not only by gifts of money but by gifts of time and personal effort. To this end a course of eleven lectures in First Aid to the Wounded and in Nursing will be given at the Christliches Hospiz, Mathildenstraße, which has been kindly offered without charge. The lectures will be delivered by Frau Dr. Nordhoff-Jung, Chairman of one of the Red Cross Committees at Washington. Applications to enjoy the privilege of this instruction should be made at the American Library, Salvatorplatz 1. There is no charge except that each individual will have to pay for the bandages which he or she uses.

Finally, we wish to establish in the suburbs of Munich an American Red Cross Hospital for convalescents. For it gifts — in especial of beds and bedding — are earnestly solicited. The Hospital will, of course, be operated in conjunction with the German Red Cross.

### A Proposal from the Red Cross at Washington.

With the American Government's approval, the American Red Cross, from its headquarters at Washington, has, through Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, offered to the German Government to send immediately three surgeons and twelve nurses, with the necessary supplies, to aid in the care of the wounded here. Nor is this all. Our Red Cross offers to send later more surgeons and more nurses, if necessary. The proposal has been gratefully received and accepted by the German Government. Its official organ, the „Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung“ says: „This

deed of aid is only another addition to the countless indications of the friendly and humane sentiments, which have come to us from Americans, whether on the other side of the ocean or from those living in Germany. The several American colonies on German soil are vying with each other in good deeds and especially in those connected with the care of the wounded. Our own people will show their appreciation of this sympathy with the duties now laid upon us by the war by treating all the Americans in Germany with an especial affection.“

### American Relief.

At the Bayerischer Hof Meeting, above mentioned, a Committee of representatives was appointed at the instance of the Hon. T. St. John Gaffney, the efficient Consul General of the United States in Munich. This committee has organised itself as follows:

#### Executive Committee:

Consul-General Gaffney, Honorary Chairman  
Professor Fullerton, Chairman

Dr. Bissell  
Mr. de Forest  
President Garfield  
Dr. Williamson

The Executive Committee has organized the following Committees to work under its general direction.

#### I. Relief.

Mr. de Forest, Director.

#### A. Emergency Relief to Americans

Dr. Williamson, Chairman  
Mr. Crocker  
Mr. Jennings  
Mr. Robbins  
The Director, ex officio

#### B. Red Cross

Professor Fullerton, Chairman  
Dr. Bissell  
Dr. Coit  
Mr. A. M. Williamson  
Frau Dr. Nordhoff-Jung

Drs. Lubeck and Reasor and Messrs. Hyams Waitt and Johnson are authorized as solicitors for contributions in Hotels.

## II. Information.

President Garfield, Director.

### A. News

Mr. Baldwin, Chairman  
Dr. Bissell  
Mr. Crocker  
Professor Jastrow  
Mr. Jennings  
Judge Lehman  
Mr. Martin  
Mr. Robbins  
Mr. Satterlee  
The Director ex officio

### B. Transportation.

Mr. Eilers Chairman  
Mr. Camp  
Mr. Neilson  
Mr. Rohrick  
Mr. Schneider  
The Director ex officio

### C. Letters, Telegrams and Registration.

Mr. Roesler, Chairman  
Mr. Brand  
Judge Spiegelberg  
Mr. von Engelken  
The Director ex officio

### D. Banks and Credits.

Mr. Watriss, Chairman  
Mr. Bell  
Mr. Leaske  
Mr. Loeb  
Mr. Mc Enerny  
The Director ex officio.

To avoid confusion, all matters within the scope of each Committee's powers are to be handled under the direction of its Chairman only.

The Chairmen may be found daily after 11.30 A. M. as follows:

#### I. Relief

A. Emergency }  
B. Red Cross } At the American Library

#### II. Information

A. News  
B. Transportation  
C. Letters, Telegrams and Registration  
D. Banks and Credits

} at the  
Consulate.

## **Children's Relief.**

The American Church in Munich has assumed the daily care and feeding of at least 100 needy German children whose fathers have been called to the colors and who are left without means of support. Six and a half cents a day will feed one child. Children, as well as "grown-ups" need our help. Contributions may be sent to Mr. P. M. Josselyn, care of the Librarian of the American Library Salvator Platz I or to Dr. J. Milnor Coit, Konradstr. 4.

## **Transportation to America.**

Most of the Americans, who have already registered at the American Consulate in Munich, are anxious to return home. The German Governments — in this case, the Prussian and the Bavarian — will do their utmost to this end and, at the very first possible date, will furnish special train accomodation. The Hon. James W. Gerard, American Ambassador at Berlin, is using his happily large influence to further this and all other American interests. He makes the following statement.

In answer to the many inquiries regarding means of transportation to America which are being addressed to him, the American Ambassador wishes to say that he is informed by the Department of State that ships will eventually be chartered by the American Government and sent to Europe to assist in bringing home those American citizens in good standing who are unable to find other means of returning to the United States. The Ambassador is as yet unable to state, even approximately, when these ships may be expected, but the various American consular officers throughout Germany will be informed as soon as the Embassy is in possession of definite advice and can proceed with the necessary arrangements. At the proper time, all applications for transportation will be carefully examined and considered by a Board of Inquiry at the Embassy. Under the pressure of an unprecedented number of applications for passports at the beginning of the war and in the belief that the immediate issuance of passports would enable the bearers to leave Germany, the Embassy adopted a somewhat lenient policy and passports were issued in certain cases to persons whose claims to American citizenship were not fully substantiated. It must therefore be distinctly understood that the possession of an American passport will not in itself necessarily entitle the bearer to transportation to the United States by one of the ships to be sent over by the Government. Of persons in good standing as American citizens, precedence will be given to mothers or families with young children, and all applicants for transportation, having young children with them are requested to notify the Consulates to which they apply of the number and exact ages of such children. [Hence the necessity for new registration in Munich.]

It is unnecessary to add that, although the American Embassy desires to do everything possible for the protection and assistance of British subjects in Germany, such ships as may be sent at present will come for the purpose of repatriating American citizens. The American Embassy regrets that at the present moment it is unfortunately not in a posi-



tion to advise British subjects as to when arrangements can be made to enable them to return to England.

### **The „Tennessee“.**

Agreeably with the urgent and repeated suggestions to Washington, made by the Consul-General to the State Department and by other Americans at Munich to the President, the American cruiser „Tennessee“ has been sent from New York with a staff of twenty-four Naval Officers, under the personal direction of Mr. Breckenridge, Assistant Secretary of War, to assist in arranging for the return to the United States of American citizens in Europe by means of ships now being chartered by the United States Government. In view of this, Mr. Gerard has issued certain instructions to our Consular Representatives in this country. They are as follows:

You are instructed to prepare and forward to the Embassy at your earliest convenience a list of names of the American citizens in your consular district, whose claim to American citizenship is *bona fide* and unquestionable and who desire to profit by an opportunity to return to the United States on these ships. You should be particularly careful to include in this list none but names of persons who are in good standing as American citizens. Under the pressure of an unprecedented number of applications for passports at the beginning of the war and in the belief that the immediate issuance of passports would enable the bearers to leave Germany at once, the Embassy adopted a somewhat lenient policy and passports were issued in certain cases to persons whose claims to American citizenship were not fully substantiated. It must therefore be distinctly understood that the possession of an American passport does not in itself necessarily entitle the bearer to transportation to the United States by one of the ships sent over by the Government, and to this end your careful investigation into the merits of each case will greatly simplify the work of the Embassy when the time for the final arrangements arrives.

I would further request you to telegraph the Embassy in advance at your earliest convenience the approximate number of your final list, in three separate categories: — (1) Mothers or families with young children; (2) Unaccompanied women; (3) All other persons, whether married or single. In your final list, which may be sent by mail, you should give the ages of all children included in your list.

In addition to the above, you are instructed to notify all Latin Americans, by such means as are within your power, when the train service will permit them to proceed to Berlin.

### **Holland or Italy.**

The Dutch Government is also lending its friendly cooperation, at the instance of the American Minister at the Hague, Dr. Henry van Dyke. Fortunately the Dutch enjoy particular consideration in Germany, which of course is a help in this direction.

The possibility of going to America through Genoa is also being seriously considered and in this we have the cooperation of the Hon. Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador at Rome. To reach Genoa, Austria or Switzerland must be crossed. Passage through the latter country is being allowed to individual foreigners if the Swiss Government is assured that they are not impecunious or may be a charge on the Government. The President of the Swiss Republic has just replied to the enquiry of a friend in Munich: „Individuals provided with identification papers may cross the Swiss frontier“.

### **Action by Congress.**

A bill has been passed by the United States Senate, at the instance of the Navy Department, by which war vessels may be used to carry letters, passengers and freight to and from Europe or to and from Asia.

The Senate has also passed a bill empowering the Secretary of the Navy to establish steamship lines to South America and Europe.

These bills then went to the House of Representatives for consideration.

### **German Ships under the American Flag.**

There are a number of large German vessels now in American ports — The „Imperator“, the „George Washington“ and the „Kronprinzessin Cecilie“ for instance. It has been suggested that our Government could charter these and other ships for the purpose of bringing Americans home from Germany. One difficulty in the way is that some at least of these ships belong to the German Naval Reserve and hence would hardly be in position to be chartered for commercial purposes.

### **Finance.**

All Americans will be glad to know that money is on its way from home to relieve any need here. A dispatch from New York announces that the „Tennessee“, above mentioned, has several million dollars on board for us. It is rumored that half this sum has been contributed by American bankers and half by the Government. The rumor, however, lacks confirmation.



## **The Prussian Government's Order concerning Americans.**

The Minister of the Interior at Berlin has issued an order to the officials of the various districts in Prussia and, in particular, to the chief of police in Berlin to see that any Americans in Prussian territory are treated with the greatest cordiality both by all those in the Government service and by the people. In recording this, the „Münchener Neueste Nachrichten“ says „Some 25 000 Americans whose summer tour in Europe has been suddenly interfered with by the war are within the German frontiers. We should help and protect them, — for many are actually without means — with our best efforts. Certainly we should not mistake them for Englishmen. The American Government has declared its neutrality. A cordial hospitality on our part towards the Americans here is our duty, especially as we remember, that in 1870 the United States Government took ample care of any helpless Germans in America and now is again giving them its powerful protection“.

American sentiment towards Germany was expressed at the beginning of last week by those of us who called upon the Oberbürgermeister at the Rathaus here. In a written memorial, which was read to him by Professor Fullerton, we assured him of our sympathy with Germany in the present crisis, of our admiration for the spirit and self-command of the Germans in general and of our appreciation of the friendly hospitality of Munich in particular. The Mayor, much moved, replied that such an expression would be received in Munich and throughout all Germany with deepest gratitude and as a precious pledge of future relations.

## **The War: Russia.**

On the Russo-German and on the Russo-Austrian frontiers, the skirmishes so far have resulted as a rule in defeats for Russia. The latest events have been the capture by a German squadron near Justenburg of two squadrons of Cossacks. Justenburg is an industrial town with a population of about 30 000 near Eydtkuhnen, where the railway from Königsberg enters Russia. At Biella the Germans also repulsed a charge by Russian Cavalry, capturing 8 cannon and several ammunition wagons. Biella is also a frontier town.

## **The War: England.**

If the first reports are confirmed, the most picturesque event of the war so far has happened at the mouth of the Thames. A small excursion steamer, the „Königin Luise“ had been employed in the laying

of mines and had actually put some at the mouth of the Thames. When discovered, a flotilla of torpedo boats, led by the cruiser „Amphion“, bore down upon the „Königin Luise“ and sank her. But the „Amphion“ herself ran over one of the mines, laid by the „Königin Luise“ and was destroyed. It is reported that half of the crew of the „Amphion“, consisting of about 300 men, were either drowned or blown to pieces. So far as we know, this is the first appearance of an enemy's vessels on the English coast since the days of John Paul Jones.

## **The War: Belgium.**

The exigencies of war have compelled the Germans to enter neutral territory, namely Belgium and Luxemburg, in their passage to France.

In this direction, has occurred the most striking event of the war thus far — the capture of Liège by storm. Liège is a large industrial city of some 250 000 people. It lies on the river Meuse. It is perhaps the most important railway center in Belgium; in this connection, its value to the Germans is evident, as a railway leads directly to the French frontier. Liège is also a fortification of the first class and hence its capture by the Germans under General von Emmich must be regarded as an event of the first order. Moreover, the strategic position, which this victory assures to the Germans, is something doubtless long considered by these masters of the art of war. Despite the fact that the French frontier is twice as thoroughly fortified as it was during the war of 1870/71, the German troops, by getting around its northern end, have now penetrated into foreign territory. At the same time they have assured themselves of a fortress of prime importance, should it ever be necessary to fall back upon it. A great part of the Belgian army had been rushed to the reinforcement of the Liège garrison.

## **Our Business Headquarters.**

This paper will be on sale at a number of places in Munich, the names of which will be given later. The business headquarters will be at the American Library, where copies in any quantity may be obtained. Any communication regarding the business management should be directed to Dr. Leslie D. Bissell, Business Manager, Salvatorplatz 1, and, regarding the Editorial Management to Elbert F. Baldwin, Editor, Schellingstr. 46.

The price of the paper will be 20 pf. Any sum remaining after the bare expense of publication will be given to the Red Cross Relief Fund.